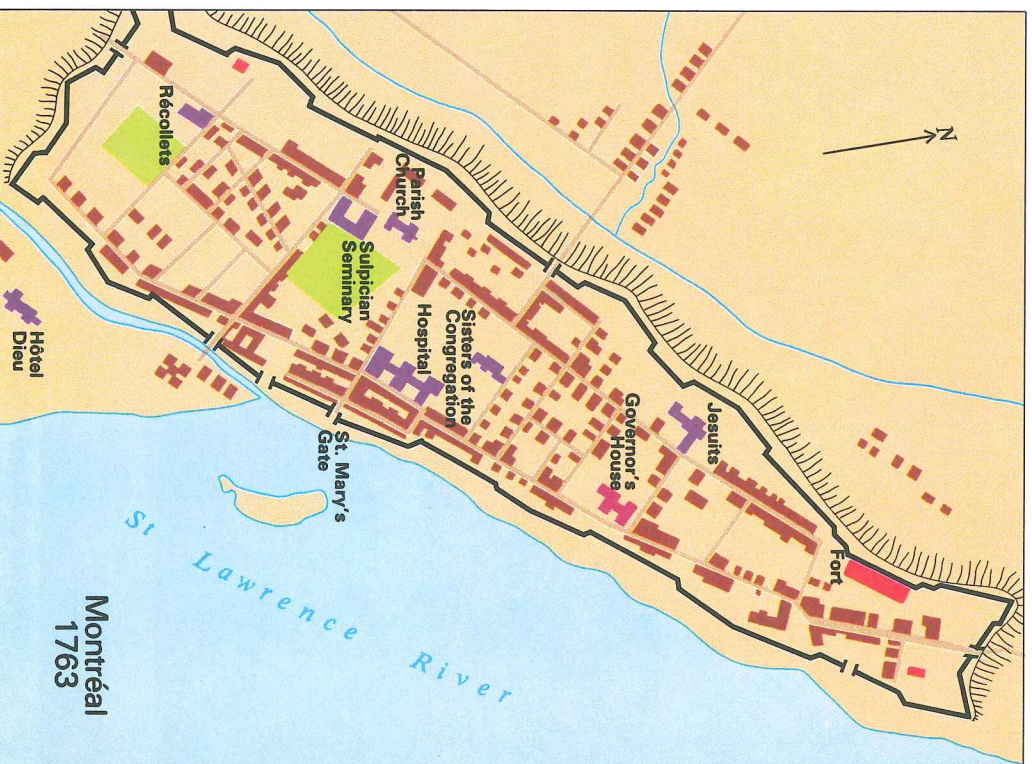
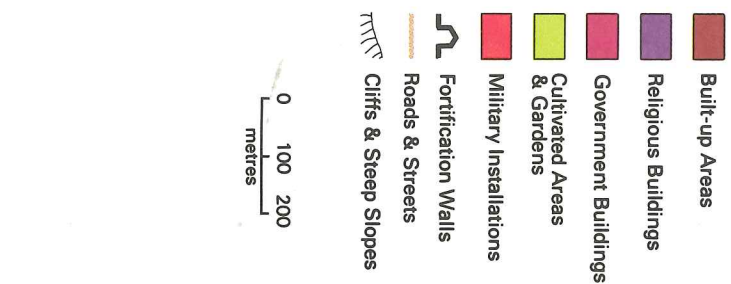
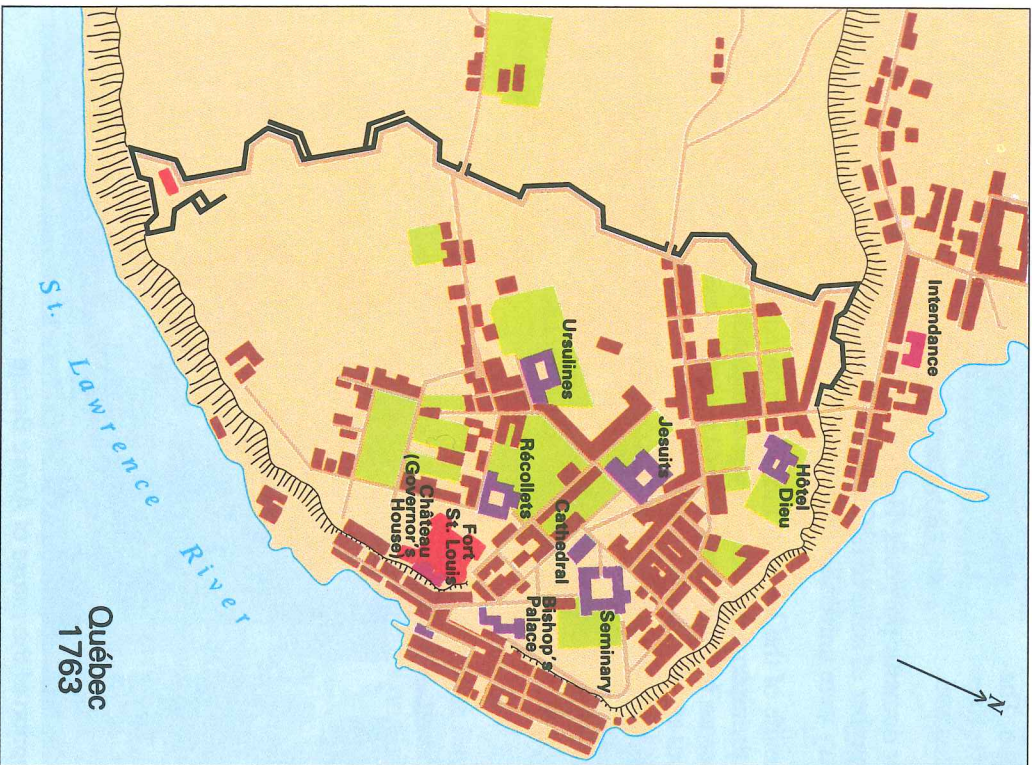


67 Fortress Towns on the St. Lawrence

The founders of New France dreamed of an empire that would extend the rule of the French king to North America, convert the Indians to Christianity and return wealth to France. The town plans and the buildings of Québec and Montréal gave concrete form to these ideals and ambitions.

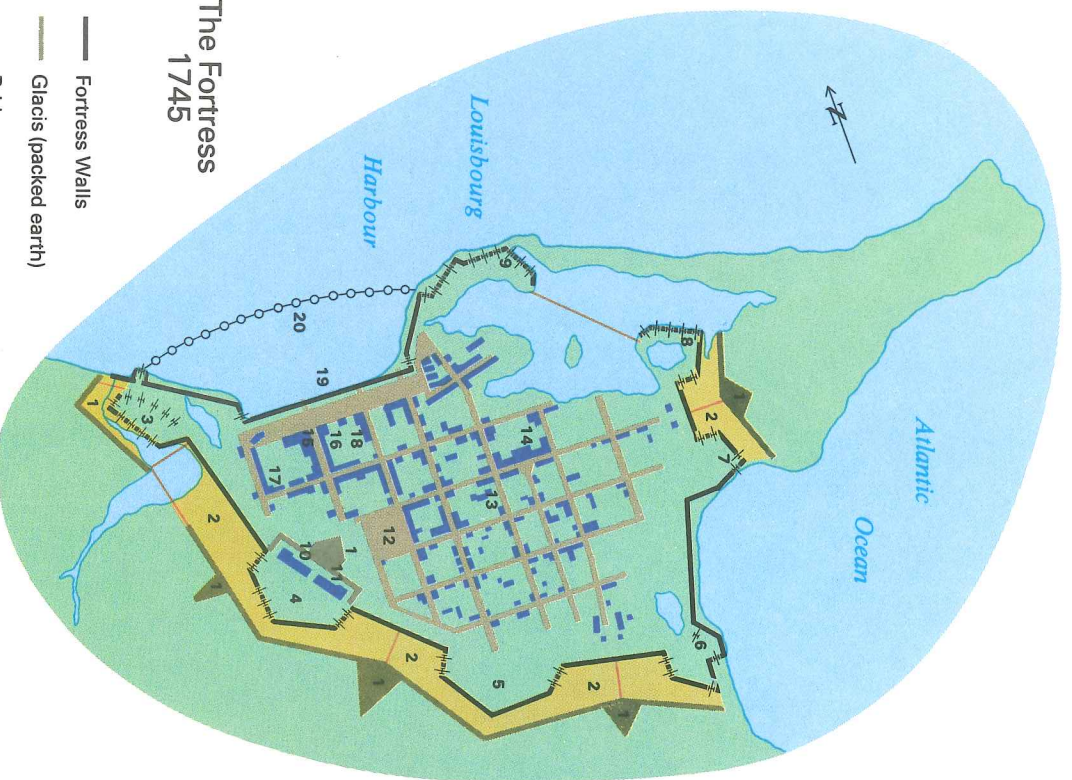
1. As members of the French aristocracy, the leaders of New France took pains to project an image of power and refined style. Thus, Québec and Montréal had impressive official homes for their governors, and in Québec, for the intendant and bishop of the colony as well.
2. Catholicism was very important in French life. In both towns, much space was devoted to the churches, seminaries and hospitals of the religious orders.



3. Above all, Montréal and Québec were centres in which profits could be gained for the merchants and nobles of France. Therefore, a lot of space was taken up by markets, warehouses and other commercial buildings.
4. Finally, both towns were strong fortresses from which the authority of the French king could be defended. Fortifications, powder magazines, gun batteries and other military buildings were a prominent part of the landscape.

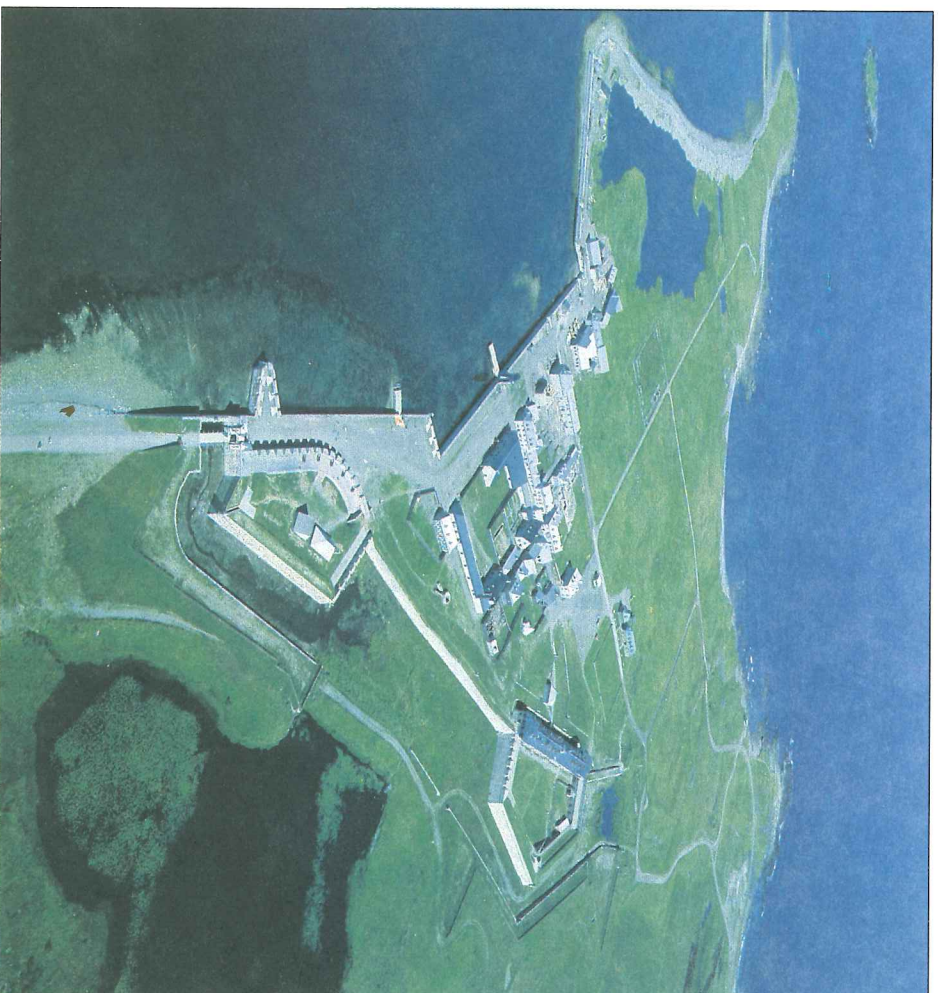
In the case of Québec in particular, these characteristics recall another city in another time. Turn back to the earlier discussion of Constantinople on page 6, and see if you agree. Think about the similarities as well as the obvious differences between the two cities.

71 The French Fortress of Louisbourg



The Fortress 1745

- Fortress Walls
 - Glacis (packed earth)
 - Bridges
 - ++++ Cannon Emplacements
1. Place of Arms (Ramparts)
 2. Ditch
 3. Dauphin Bastion, Spur Battery
 4. King's Bastion (Citadel)
 5. Queen's Bastion
 6. Princess Bastion
 7. Brouillan Bastion
 8. Maurepas Bastion
 9. Battery la Grave
 10. Barracks
 11. Governor's Apartments & Chapel
 12. Parade Ground
 13. Nunnery
 14. Hospital
 15. King's Warehouse
 16. Hôtel de la Marine
 17. Garrison Bakery
 18. Financial Commissioner
 19. Wharves
 20. Boom



The French Fortress of Louisbourg

Established in 1719, Louisbourg was considered the mightiest stronghold in North America and the third busiest seaport after Boston and Philadelphia. French vessels were able to guard the sea routes of New France in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and to threaten the New England coast. Built at great expense, Louisbourg was an investment to protect the vast resources of the fur trade and the fishing grounds of French North America.

Find the location of Louisbourg on the map on page 68. Study the map and the photograph of the modern reconstruction of Louisbourg shown on this page.

Examine the size of the fortifications and public buildings. Why were the walls so thick? Why was a boom needed to preserve the French ships?

Suggest some reasons why Louisbourg was so expensive to build.

Identify the parts of the settlement that have not been rebuilt. What are some possible reasons why this modern reconstruction is only partly finished?

Contrast Louisbourg with Québec on page 67. Which city should have been easier to defend?